A Quick Camera Obscura

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tree. The commotion attracted the homeowner who took a ladder, got the cat out of the tree, and took the cat into the garage.

Puzzle C (Fig. 3)

A man had set a trap under the cabin and accidently caught a skunk. The trap did not immediately kill the skunk and the man was sprayed, probably while killing the skunk. He then dragged the skunk over to the woods and buried it, along with the trap, in a shallow grave. The man then went behind the garage and called his son to bring him a new set of clothes. He burned the garments and then both he and his son returned to the house.

Summary

Depicted in this article are a series of three puzzles which have been found to work effectively with children. They should be used primarily as an introduction and motivator, not as an end in themselves. The possibilities can often be extended by allowing the students time to create their own puzzles which the class can solve.

Major advances in knowledge and understanding often occur when new observations and theories challenge “acceptable” traditional explanations of natural phenomena. The activities outlined in this paper encourage personal observation and inductive reasoning, both of which are essential for the formulation of theories which test our perception of the universe in which we live. Through such activities students gain experience and confidence in these processes and attempt to perceive the world as it is and not as their predecessors may have erroneously perceived it to be. Such activities demonstrate the limitations of “facts” and the elusive nature of “truth”.

References

2. Ibid., p. 133.

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Take a Pringles potato chip can and a Planters potato chip can. Poke a hole in the bottom of each. Tape wax paper over the Planters can and slide it inside of the Pringles can (Fig. 1). This allows the camera to be focused.

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Kansas Science Teachers Assn. Newsletter

Fig. 1.